RESERVED REPORTED HONDER STATE AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETS. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

COPICE N. W. CONNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS TERMS cost in advance. Money sent by mail will be New York taken

THE DAILY HERALD, Tenus cents per copy. ADVINITIONER, to a limited number, will be inserted in the Wester HERALD, and in the European and California

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. do not return rejected communications.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place -ITALIAN OPERA-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- MARSUS HEART.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway. -THE CLANDASTINE

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- CANILLE. OLYMPIO THEATRE, Broadway .- OUR WIFE-LOYA

NEW BOWBRY THEATRE, Bowery .- Cudjo's Cave-

BOWERY THEATEE, Bowery-Pour of Cubio's CAVE-BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.-Two Grants, Two DWARTS, ALESHOS, WHAT IS IT, &c., at all hours. Cubjo's CAVE-At 3 and 7% P. M.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, blt Broadway. - ETRIOPIAN

DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway.-TRRESA CAR-AMERICAN TREATRS. No. 444 Broadway - Ballers PARTONINES. BURLESCUES. &C. - FROLICS OF COCC.

HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street. -PERFORMING HOPE CHAPEL 716 Broadway. - STREET GOOST OR MINROR OF UNIVERSE, AND TWENTY-SEVENTS STREET GHOST. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIAN

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Monday, April 18, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

The news from the Army of the l'otomac to-day i interesting, if not important. All traces of the recenstorms have passed away, and the weather is bright and beautiful. Deserters from General Lee's lines say that the utmest vigilance and activity prevail there. Mosby made another small raid on Saturday near Fairfax Sta tion, capturing a train. He burned twenty empty wagons and carried off the horses.

General Kitpatrick took an affectionate farewell of hi cavalry division yesterday morning, and proceeded to the West, to report to General Sherman, at Nashville. His departure was deeply recruited by the treops who had served so long under him. It is said that previous to his leaving a message reached him, under flag of truce, from General Lee, inquiring whether the orders found upon Colonel Debigren, as published in the Richmond papers, were authentic and authorized by him. General Kilpatrick replied, bitterly and indignantly, in the nega-

Despatches from Chattanooga on Saturday state that all was quiet in front. It was reported that General Hardee had left Daiton with his rebel forces for Virginia. The enemy have disappeared from Fort Pillow The fort is in ruins.

The guerilla chief Revuolits and his command were sur prised by a force of our cavalry near Knoxville or Friday. Tee of them were killed, and Reynolds, with Ofteen of his men, were taken prisoners.

The neighborhood of Duvall's Bluff is infested with quarilles, who are doing considerable damage to the people. A body of Texan equalry, cumbering four hundred, attempted to surprise a Union camp at Roseville, on the Arkansas river, on the 11th instant : but they were repulsed with a loss of twelve men killed and a large

Details of General Graham's expedition up the Nansecond (General Butler's department), in search of the propelier which used the torpedo against the Minnesots, are given by our correspondent in the field. Considerable destruction was effected by the expedition, including the capture of sundry horses and negroes; but the propeller was not found; bence the main object of the enterprise

The steamer Alliance, built on the Clyde, a famous blockade rupper, was captured on the 12th, pear Dawfuskie Island, in the Savannah river, where she ran aground. All but six of her crew were taken prisoners. She was from Nassau, with a cargo of assorted stores for the rebei government, valued at eighty five thousand dollara.

Nassau papers state that Mobile, Savannab, Charleston and Wilmington are less rigidly blocksded than ever. They also say that fast steamers are coming into Nassau with supplies for the rebois, which promise large profits. . The Savannah Republican of the 4th inst. states that the Union prisopers at Audersonville. Ga., are dwing at the rate of twenty to twenty five a day.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

Our London, Paris and Berlin letters by the Asia fur-nish details of some of the most interesting portions of the latest foreign news. Our London correspondent gives us the particulars of a rebel scheme for equipping a line of fast steamers, each of which is to combine the Ward, formerly United States Minister to China, is at the bead of the arrangements, and great efforts are being made to raise the necessary capital of two millions and a

Our correspondent in Belize, Hondaras, writing fon the 25th of March, furnishes us with some local news; but there is nothing in it of much importance to general readers. The new Governor of the province had gone to work very energetically, apparently with the intention of correcting many alouses which had crept into the administration of the government. The Legislature was expected to levy an additional duty of one per cent on all importations after the 1st of April, the proceeds of which were to be applied to rebuilding and improving that portion of the town of Balize which was busned

Both houses off our State Legislature have adopted resolution providing that the interest on our State debt shall be paid to both foreign and domestic creditors in United States legal tender notes. The resolution wi adopted by the Senate about six week ago, and by the Assembly on Saturday, the vote on its adoption in the tatter house being sixty-one year to thirty-two nays.

The third week of our great Metropolitan Sanitary Fair opens to-day, and the throngs of people who attend it and the interest taken in it have shown no diminution up to this time. The gross receipts so far are estimated at seven hundred thousand dollars.

We publish to-day an interesting report of the proof a banquet given in this city to Senor Matine Romero, the Minister Plenipotentiary from Mexico to the tates. The names of those who formulated the idea and carried it out to success will be found in our re port. The speeches delivered on the occasion are very curious and significant, and will claim for the whole report a patient and careful reading.

A jury was empannelled yesterday by Coroner Norris. of Brooklyn, to examine into the cause of the recent fearful catestrophe on board the ganbout Chenango, but after visiting the Marine Hospital and the Navy Yard, they were compelled to adjourn till Tuesday to complete their investigations, owing to the impossibility of obtain ing a satisfactory view of the exploded boiler before them. Out of the thirty are men injured by the explosion, twenty two had died up to last evening, and three more were expected to the believe this morning.

The Impending Military Campaign-

bel Plans and Calculations Notwithstanding the vastly increased difficulties to the rebels of a Northern invasion and the disasters which have attended all such enterprises heretofore, many of the leading journals of the rebellious States are more earnestly than ever urging the policy of "carrying the war into the enemy's country." The advantages suggested from the adoption of this policy are embodied in an editorial from the Savannah Republican, and in another from the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, which we have transferred to our columns this morning.

The first named of these hopeful rebel oracles, after presenting the misfortunes and calamities to the "confederacy" that have resulted from a "kid glove" defensive system, cries out:-"Then let us carry the war, with all its attendant borrors, away from our own soil to the soil of the enemy. Increase the army of Northern Virginia to two hundred thousand effective men; push them forward, and let them desolate as they go, and we shall have peace within sixty days." The Montgomery editor, starting from the same idea, works it up into a regular military programme. He says:-"Early in the coming spring, with our trans-Mississippi army, we must invade Missouri, and with General Lee's army we must invade Ohio, and with General Johnston's army move through Kentucky and Tennessee into Indiana and Illinois.' This must be done, it is contended, because in remaining upon the defensive, says this Montgomery philosopher, "our agriculture will be ruined and our manufactories will be de stroyed.'

Moreover, says this desperate rebel military adviser, by invading with our whole force Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, "the copperheads will swell our ranks. We want food raiment and gold. Let us go and take what we need." "Better die there (in the North) with arms in our hands, than starve here or expire in chains." In summing up the great in ducements to a sweeping invasion of the North, he says :- "First-It will free the whole South from the presence of the federal army. Second-It will supply us with all the horses, equipments, cloth ing and articles of every kind needed by our soldiers. Third-It will make the North de sire peace, and bring about foreign intervention. Fourth-It will double our army instead of depleting it. Fifth-It will end the war in our favor in one year."

Now this is all very fine, though very fool ish, and we have no doubt that the rebel leaders at Richmond, in their desperation, bave been preparing for some of the daring adventares here recommended. Longstreet, after mounting a considerable force in East Tennessee for a march across Kentucky, seems to have discovered that his provisions would fall short in the very outset, and thus, as it appears has abandoned the enterprise, and left his friend Forrest, at the western end of the State to shift for himself. In the trans-Mississippi department, instead of an invasion of Missour by the rebels, tire appears to be a very fair prospect of their expulsion from Texas. As for Joe Johnston, we hardly think he will be fool enough to attempt a march into Kentucky over the army of General Thomas, and he will find it a difficult undertaking to get round it with three days' rations.

In short, from the western frontier of Arkan sas to the eastern corner of Tennessee there is now a "broad belt of desolation," which can be passed by an aggressive rebel army only with an immense wagon train of provisions How are the unfortunate rebels to provide such a train, when, according to their ewn testimony, from Virginia to Mobile, they have nearly exhausted their stock of horses, beef, bacon and breadstuffs? Their aggressive operations in the West must of necessity be limited possibility of a formidable rebel movement northward is from the army of General Lee: and, in order to reach Maryland or Pennsylvania, he must first defeat our irrepressible Army of the Potomac, or steal round again by the route of the Shenandoah valley. But the subsistence which he found on that route in 1862 and 1863 has been exhausted, and the crops in that valley of the coming June, of wheat, rye and oats, &c., will be hardly equal to the necessities of the local population.

Yet it is probable, nevertheless, that the calculations of General Lee involve in this coming campaign another invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. How? By the defeat of the Union army in his front, and by an easy passage over the nearest convenient fords of the Potomsc above Washington, as in 1862, after the final repulse of General Pope from Bull run. In view of this object, and of another effort for Washington by way of the back door, we think it altogether likely that General Lee is drawing into his army every available man. horse, musket and fieldpiece, every barrel of flour, corn or pork, and every wagon, that can be scraped together from all the remaining

rebel territory east of the Mississippi. And why not? Had General Lee gained a decisive victory at Gettysburg last July he would have gained the national capital; and, with that in his possession, England and France, beyond a doubt, would have promptly recognized the Davis confederacy. So now, in risking everything else for the defence of Richmond and the chances of the capture of Washington, Jeff. Davis is adopting his only possible chances of success. Manifestly General Grant so understands it, and is making his preparations accordingly. We would urge this view of the subject upon the administration. We would counsel the immediate mustering of two hundred thousand men in Eastern Virginia, to make sure work of the coming conflict, even if to raise this force at once it may be necessary to call out for garrison duty forty or fifty thousand of our Northern militia for sixty or ninety days. And why? Simply to secure a victory that will kill the rebellion and end the

THE DANISH WAR-A BLOCKADE AND Siegs.-It looks very much now as if the Danish war were destined to resemble in many points the great Crimean war. Then Cronstadt was blockaded by the British fleet in the Baltic. while Sebastopol was besieged by the Allied armies at the Southern extremity of the Russian dominions. In the Danish complicity we find that the attempted siege of Fredericia has resolved itself into a blockade - that place proving impregnable now, as it has ever been. Duppel, on the Southern frontier, maintained itself so stoutly against the assaults of the German allies-permitting them to gain no advantage whatever-that they have sat down before it for a protracted siege. Thus we see the resemblance between the two instances. But, I must continually occur unless a light of some

while the blockade is being maintained by the kind were placed there. Such is the influence Germans, and Duppel is being gallantly bold by the Danes, who will worry out their adversaries, a conference of other Powers will most probably endeavor to patch up the difficulty, and it is quite likely that they will succeed and thus put an end to the everlasting complication of "Denmark and the Duchies," which some of us have grown old in reading about If not patched up there will be a general European war.

Colorado Jewett and the Grand Mining

As Minerva sprang fully formed from the brain of Jupiter, and as Venus rose in matured beauty from the sea so the Chevalier Colorado Jewett burst upon an admiring world in the complete perfection of his powers. Minerva was not more wise than be, nor Venus fairer to look upon. His classic features, his ambrosial locks, his manly and symmetrical form entranced and delighted the eye. His massive mind, composed of a conglomeration of the most original ideas, demanded and compelled respect. The diplomats of the Old World and the New acknowledged him their superior. Palace gates flew open at his approach, and kings, queens, princes and princesses were his most obedient servants to command. When he appeared on 'Change, with a lump of gold in either hand and a map of Colorado sticking out of his coattail pocket, Rothschild and Mires hid their diminished heads, and Chase beheld the man who was to redeem all his greenbacks It is not wonderful, therefore, that we should now find all the speculators and bankers of New York and Boston following in the Chevalier Jewett's train as his eager and faithful dis-

It will be remembered that when this magnificent ambassador from Colorado first burst upon us as aforesaid he had two missions: one o bring peace to his distracted country, and the other to pay off the national debt in gold. In pursuance of these noble and patriotic objects be crossed the raging seas; corresponded with Oueen Victoria, the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria; followed up his letters by personal visits; devised and arranged the International Peace Congress, and did all that mortal man could do-and more. But. alas! Colorado Jewett's peace projects failed. He leaned upon deceitful reeds, and they broke with him. Palmerston refused to go into the Peace Congress. Horace Greeley, his friend and pitcher, deserted him. Secretary Seward, in a moment of jealous envy, declined to have anything to do with him, and told him to go to-Gurowski. President Lincoln was engrossed with Zacharie, the corn cutter, and would attend to nobody else. So, after a few more letters to people whom he did not know, and a brief call upon the exiled Vallandigham. in Canada, the Chevalier Jewett concluded to let the dogs of war howl on unmuzzled, and at once fell back upon his mining schemes Thus we see that a great genius may be buffled but can never be defeated. What the Chevalier Jewett might have accomplished, had be not been interfered with is a matter of conjecture What he has accomplished is self-evident.

The financiers of New York and Boston are wild about mines. That is the Chevalie Jewett's work. They say that they are going to develop the resources of the country, in order to relieve us from our immense debt. That was the Chevalier Jewett's idea. They state that the revenue from these mines will more than pay the interest upon the government bonds. The Chevalier Jewett stated the same thing, and even went so far as to designate the identical mountain of gold which he intended to devote to this purpose. The speculators have organ zed thirty or forty mining companies here, and as many more in Boston. where, if our memory serves us rightly. the Chevalier had his spiritual photograph This is all the result of Colerado Jewett's teachings, and we have no doubt that he has himself organized plenty of such companies in Europe. Some of our leading bankers and brokers are presidents, or secretaries, or directors, or agents of these mines, but Colorado Jewett is at the head of them all. They promise piles of gold; but Colorado Jewett promise mountains and ranges of mountains of the precious metal. What, then, are all our financiers compared with the great Chevalier? Sour, sensible people sneer at these companies and call them bubbles; but a bubble blown by Colorado Jewett must have something golden or silvery about it, if it be only a refraction of sunshine or moonshine, and is consequently precious. The same people say that this rage for bubble speculations always follows inflation-that it did so in 1825. when Malapart and George Pride flourished; in 1837, when the crisis came; and again in 1857. though not to so great an extent; and that the mania is more furious now, because the inflation is more tremendous. But the Chevalier Jewett laid the foundation of his schemes months ago, and his object is to make history. not to be ruined by such historical references. The same people say that there may be gold in quartz, just as there is silver held in solution by the ocean, but that it costs more to get it out than the gold or silver is worth. But the Chevalier Jewett asserts that his gold is in mountains, not in quartz, and may be had for the picking. Are we to listen to the sublime Jewett or to ordinary common sense? Our financiers prefer Jewett, and therefore he is leading them, like a modern Moses, across that Red Sea-the Mississippi-to the promised land of Colorado, where the dust is all gold and the stones all diamonds, and where mere millionaires are popularly regarded as absolutely poor, so immense is the general wealth.

THE DANGERS OF THE ENGLISH COASTS .-From a speech made by the Mayor of Cork at public meeting in that city it appears that previous to the accident to this fine vessel he had been vainly urging on the English Board of Trade the necessity of placing a lightship off Daunt's rock, on which she was wrecked Mr. Inman, of the line to which the vessel be longs, even offered to defray a portion of the expense. The government would do nothing in the matter, although it had practically admitted its responsibility by buoying the rock. The corporation could do nothing, because the reef was a long way outside the harbor and beyond its jurisdiction, and, besides, it had no funds that it could appropriate to the purpose. In vain it was urged upon Mr. Milner Gibson that the rock was right on the track of the American steamers; that one of her Majesty's vessels had once got upon it and lost her rud der; that the Scotia was near being wrecked upon it, and that now, that lines of steamer were regularly touching at Cork, accidents

of redtapeism that all Mr. Gibson could be induced to say was that he would communicate with one board, which would communicate with another, which would open a correspond ence with a third. This was equivalent to throwing cold water upon the project. The indifference of the English authorities on these matters is unaccountable. For a long time orgent representations have been made to them in regard to the necessity of adopting some similar precautions at Gape Race; but as yet nothing has been done. It has been shown that by using Daboll's steam whistle at that point-a matter of small expense-the risk of accidents to vessels would be lessened, if not altogether avoided. It has been only so much effort thrown away. Nothing but half a dezen more disasters of a serious character will open the eyes of the British public. It is to be hoped that the accident which has occurred to the City of New York will help to have that

ANOTHER REBEL DODGE TO RAISE THE WIND.

The rebels, as will be seen by our London correspondence, have started another scheme by which they hope not only to keep themselves in foreign supplies, which have been curtailed greatly of late by the vigilance of our cruisers, but to raise their financial credit abroad. Their idea is to form a company in Europe, with a capital of half a million sterling, for the purpose of equipping a fleet of fast sailing steamers to run the blockade, and fight if required. These vessels are to ply between Bermuda, Nassau and Havana, and the ports of Wilmington, Charleston and Mobile, Mr. Ward. formerly United States Minister to China, who has just returned to England from Richmond, and General McRae are the agents entrusted with the execution of the project. The Lindsay clique are, of course, to be interested in it. It s proposed, should the scheme succeed, to employ a portion of the funds in buying rebel cotton bonds, now selling at fifty-two, or about thirty-eight discount. It is hoped thus to raise the credit of the rebel government abroad, which s at so low a point that nobody will trust it. They expect in this way to bring up the rebel cotton bonds to par, and so prepare the European market for another loan. We do not think they will make much by this move. If when things looked brightest for them they could not sustain the oredit of their bonds abroad, it is not likely, now they have entered upon the path of repudiation, and wiped out five bundred mil ion dollars in rebel currency, that they will be able to borrow on the falth of the profits of blockade running. The disastrous revelations that are constantly being made in the bankruptcy courts have, we think, cured English speculators of all illusions on this head. Let them, however, go deeper into the business if the prospect pleases them. It will only have the effect of helping us to a better class of prizes than we are now making, and of aiding us to strengthen out navy and enriching our naval Micers.

THE MEXICAN IMPROGLIO-AMERICAN SYM-PARMY WITH THE SISTER REPUBLIC ... Whilst there another hitch in Europe in regard to the new Franco-Austrian empire in Mexico and the movements of the Archduke Maximilian, there seems to be a revolution going on here. The administration and Mr. Seward, especially in some of his diplomatic correspondence during the present war, have virtually abandoned the Monroe doctrine. This was doubtless done on the supposition that France would shandon the rebel cause altogether, and have nothing at all to do with it; that Maximilian would, on his inauguration as Emperor of Mexico, conclude treaties of amity with the loyal States, send us a minister and receive one from us, while he would give the rebel Preston the cold shoulder and turn him out of doors. In short, that, in consideration of the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine by our administration. Napoleon and his protege would take no cognizance whatever of Jeff. Davis and his crew. Since then some new movements have taken place. The House of Representatives, by a unanimous vote, has reiterated the Monroe doctrine and to-day we publish a full and very suggestive report of a banquet given to Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister to the United States, by a large number of the citizens of New York. These gentlemen are nearly all republicans; and as their reunion and banquet formed simply a private meeting, it is a very different thing from the action of the House of Representatives. The intention of those who gave the banquet to the Mexican Minister was that the proceedings should be strictly private. for circulation alone among Spanish-Americans. The action of the House was patent to the whole world. The former is, therefore, very significant, and plainly shows that there is a decided opposition growing up to the foreign policy of the administration.

THE DRAFT .- We think the public mind may be at rest as to the probability of a draft in this city. It is almost certain now that we shall have no necessity for such a measureat least under any outstanding calls of the President. Our quota will doubtless be filled before a draft is ordered. Indeed, if it were to commence to-morrow, the number of men to be supplied would be only 3.712. Under the management of the Supervisors' Committee this number will be furnished in a few weeks. The committee are now paying recruits at the rate of between one and three hundred a day. It is quite likely, then, that the government must be convinced that they can obtain all the men they want, so far as this city is concerned, sooner by the volunteer system than by the slower and more unpopular process of a draft.

THE CATASTROPHE ON THE CHENANGO .- The explosion on board the government steamer Chenango, by which so much agony and death were spread throughout many households, demands that the circumstances of the case should be rigidly investigated. The governmen ought to look to it that the contracts entered into for the construction of the vessel's machinery were faithfully fulfilled. The Coroner's jury e-pecially, who are charged with finding as to the cause of the deaths of the victims over whose mangled bodies they are to pronounce their verdict, should leave no effort untried to ascertain the nature and the origin of the disaster. It is held, we know, by some experts, that boilers which have been sufficiently tested may burst; but the public are not of that way of thinking generally. It is the popular opinion that a properly tested boiler will not explode-at least ustil it has been somewhat worn out, or that by some gross mismanagement or neglect it is tried beyond its capacity. In the present case neither of these circumstances can be bited, and it therefore becomes the more no sary that the mystery should be solved by the Coroner's jury. They should summon all the prominent engineers in the city before them, and get their opinions as to the probabilities of a well tested boiler exploding in such a case

as that of the Chenango. When the dismal catalogue is full we shall find that between twenty-five and thirty human beings have been hurried to a frightful douth It is only by experience we can fourn how avoid such calamities as this, and the experience is so bitter and bloody that the sooner we arrive at the consummation the better.

THE THREE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF SHARE peng's Binen Nevr Samenay. -- In yesterday's issue we alluded briefly to an attempt which is be ing made among ourselves, by a few ardent lovers of the greatest of dramatic poets, to erect statue or some suitable memento of Shakspere in our Park, and which may be commenced by the laying of a corner stone there on Saturday next the 23d instant, that being the tercentenary anniversary of Shakspero's birth, 1564. An enthusialready been manifested by certain prominent American-lors actors, and also by several popu lar managers of our city theatres, to co-operate in forming, first, a puclous, and thereafter collecting the requisite funds, and at least not to permit this centennial to pass by without their having made strenuous effort to signalize to posterity this passing event, and also to inaugurate on the occa sion some artistic and enduring memorial of Shaks pere, "who was not for a day, but for all sime."

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Mr. N. Davidson's Despatch.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL KILPATE Brigadier General Kilpatrick took leave of his Third cavalry division this morning, and proceeded, accom-panied by nearly all the officers of his command, to Brandy Station, to take the cars for Washington. Thence by order of Lieutenant General Grant, he will report Major General W. 1. Sherman, at Nashville, Tenn., to take command of the cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland General Sherman applied for this assignment some weeks since. General Kilpstrick will be accompanied in his new command by his Assistant Adjutant General, Capta-Estes, and his personal aids, Lieutenants Tireo. Northrop and Harry Wilson. His division part with their General with the deepest regret.

General Custer, with the Second brigade, is transferre transferred, with the Pirst brigade of the First division to the Third division, and General Davics is ordered to report to General Gregg, of the Second division for duty. The Third division will therefore be unde the command of General Wilson, the First under General Torbert, and the second under General Gregg while the corps will be commanded by General Sheridan whose old command in the Southwest will devolve upon General Klipatrick.

Previous to General Kilpatrick leaving his old com mand a communication was received by him from Gen Robert E. Lee, by flag of truce, through army headquarters, inquiring of General K. whether the orders found upon Colonel Dahlgren, as published in the Richmond papers, were authentic and authorized by him The reply was a bitter and indignant doutal. There is little doubt that the reason why Colonel Dahlgren's body is not given up is because of its shameful mutilation and unchristian burial.

The storm which has raged during the past twenty four hours, swelling the streams and deepening the mad has cleared away, and the weather is again bright and

Mr. J. R. Trembly's Despatch.

INFORMATION FROM REBRI. DESERTERS.

Two deserters from the Ninth Alabama regiment came n at Mitchell's Station yesterday, having swum the Rapi dan. They report that the utmost vigilance is exercised by the rebels to prevent desertions; that patrols are con Lintiy scouring the country between the Rapidan and Robertson rivers to pick up the delinquents. Scouts have iso recently been observed on this side the river, near the railway bridge, supposed to be engaged in the same

DUBIDESS.

CAPTURE OF RESEL BRUNGE BURNERS A corporal and five rebei privates were captured be tween Fairfax Station and Controville a day or two since. one of whom had a canteen of turpentine for the purpos of firing bridges.

Mosby, with twenty men, captured a train near Fairfax Station yesterday. He burned the empty wagons, and

ITALIAN OPERA.-This is positively the last night of Sounod's brilliant and most popular opers of Faust, at the Academy. The appoundement ought to be enough to call together its numerous admirers. We need say nothing of the cast. Mazzoleni has aiready carried off a forest of laurels, and we are sure that will obtain a fuller contribution this evening.

To morrow night our Brooklyn friends are to be gifted

Brignoli and Medori in Robert.

CONCRET IN AID OF POLAND .-- A grand concert in aid of the Potish patriots will be given to-morrow evening at Irving Hall. The entertainment will be under the patron age of a number of our leading ladies, and the following eminent artists bave generously volunteered their ser rices -Signora Guerrabella (soprano), Signor Maccafer (tenor), Signor Ardavani (baritone), Mile, Louise Kroli koweka (piano), Mr. E. Mollenbauer (violin), Mr. H. Mol enhauer (violoncello), Mr. L. Schreiber (cornet a piston) and the Bretto Brothers (violin and cornet a piston). The frion Society will also muster strong upon this occasion and the entertainment promises to be one of the mos brilliant that has been given in this city for some time.

MISS MINA GEARY'S CONCERT. -- MISS Mina Geary, who is well known as a cultivated vocalist, gives ber first ballad concert at Irving Hall this evening. She will be assisted by her father, Mr. Gostavus Geary, the excellent tenor Mesars. J. R. Thomas, D. Small, G. W. Morgan, Senia Gould and Maeder, and Mrs. Thomas. We believe this will be the last as well as the first of this young lady concerts, as an interesting transformation of name is

MUSIC AND MYSTERY .- Mr. Robert Heller, who plays tricks upon his audiences and pieces upon the piano, and who is said to be equally expert in music and magic, ap pears this evening at his new saloon, No. 585 Breadway He has been exhibiting for a few days at the Santary

The Case of Mrs. Flanagan.

Naw York, April 18, 1864 I regret very much to learn, by a perusual of the ac count contained in your paper of yesterday's date of the inquest in the case of Mrs. Bannah Flanagan, that H. Studley, her physician, has been in and held to bail. As a juror in the case referred to, deem it to be but an act of justice to say that it was th undivided opinion of the jury that no blame whateve could be attached to Dr. Studiey, and that all the censur which the circumstances demanded was due alone to th

could be attached to Dr. Studiey, and that all the censure which the circumstances demanded was due alone to the druggiat who prepared the fatal prescription.

It can also be said that Dr. Studiey enjoys a very creditable standing as a careful and competent physician. The recommendation of the jury to all physicians relative to the writing of their prescriptions was only a precautionary measure, and not intended to cast reflection upon any one. Yours, respectfully.

G. C. HEBBERD,

Ninety-second street, between Third and Fourth ave.

The Amnesty Proclamation in Ten (From the Nashville Union, April 5.)
There bad, up to Saturday last, 2,109 To

taken the amnesty	oath	-	Shelbyvill	le, divided	as lot
Bedford county					1,637
Lincoln county				******	249
Total					2,100
From Alabama		***		******	14
Aggregate		138	**** ******	*******	.2,123

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PARTIDENT AND SPEAKER COLPAK GOING TO

President Lincoln and Speaker Colfax will visit Beitsmore to morrow evening, by invitation, to assist at the opening of the Maryland Sanitary Fair.

THE ESSEL RAMS DUILDING IN FRANCE.

The bistory of the rebei rums building in France is one tained in the public diplomatic correspondence more fully and more accurately than in recent newspaper publicanating from Paris. Since the Pres nounced to Congress in his annual message that these rams were not allowed to come out nothing has occurred to nduce a belief that the French government will permit them to go into rebel hands for war against the United THE BANK BILL.

The passage of the Bank bill is regarded as a forego conclusion. It is evident that the administration is de-termined to put through, at all hazards, the measure which it favors. During all the session yesterday to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was busy upon the floor of the House urging the passage of the bill. This was probably in anticipation of the adoption of the resolution according to the heads of departments seats upon the floor of the House, with the right to participate in the the Secretary of the Treasury to drive the State into the adoption of his national bank system, as the most important measure for the financial salvation of the government. To effect this nothing in the power of tax

THE GOLD BILL IN THE HOU The passage of the Gold bill by the House is seriously doubted, and financial southeapers here predict that if it should be tend to tocrease immensely the pr commercial operations which have hitherto been trans-acted upon bills of exchange, and, by reducing the employment of gold to only its actual value, will greatly increase the necessary business demand for it and sem pet a tremendous increase of its price.

THE NEW REVENUE BILL. The Tax bill is so voluminous that few have been able yet to make a careful analysis of its provisions. Opinions are expressed, however, that it will not produce anything like so large a revenue as is expected from it. Since the senting particular interests to be affected, the Committee of Ways and Means and Individual members of Congress ploring that the taxes shall be made sufficient to sustain ne public credit. The bill is believed to be as nearly perfect as it could be made; but it is feared that in ac of the principal items of taxation the receipts will fal far short of the estimates for some time to come. THE NORTHERN PACIFIC BAILROAD

As soon as the Bank bill is disposed of to-morrow in the House an attempt will be made to get up the North Pacific Railroad bill, which was postponed till that time. Mr. Sweat, of Maine, who is on the special committee or that subject, will deliver a speech den vantages 6. this route over all others, and particularly the central route. This bill will lead to a protracted discossion, and it is doubtful whether final action will be reached this session.

THE TEN-PORTY LOAN. The amount of subscriptions to the ten forty loan re

ported to the Treasury Department for Saturday 1, \$1,050,000. THE ESTIMATED COST OF THE PROPOSED GUNBOAT

General Stuart, in his report to the President on the runboat capals between tidewater and the lakes, esti mates the co-t of a chip canal around the Fails of Niagara, one hundred and five feet wide on the surface and minety are feet wide on the bottom, with twelve feet depth of water, having locks two hundred and seventy-five feet long by forty five feet wide in the chamber, capable of passing a gunboat of one thousand two hundred and fity tons burthen, at \$5,958,947, with single looks, and \$7.538,529 with double looks. This is the average cost of ave lines surveyed last year; the average length of lines is eight miles and three thousand and seventy feet. In the brief synopsis recently given of this report, the cost of this cana, was erroneously printed at from \$10,000,000 to \$13,000,000.

THE MIMBER OF SHIPS-OF-WAR AWAITING GREWS. about forty, and the number is constantly increasing, is spite of al! the efforts that can be made to recruit sea ferred from the army to the navy under the law passed for that purpose. Messrs. Stanton and Halleck have succeeded thus far in preventing any practical effect from hat measure. Plenty of orders are issued; but no mee than six months are are still detained in the service from necessity, as otherwise the work vitally necessary to be accomplished by the pavy in the suppres rebellion must be abandoned. With thousands of applit ring to avail themselves of the provisions of the law en this subject, this ought not to be, and the President should at once defeat the machinations of the War De partment intended to cripple the navy and destroy the

NINE MONTHS MEN AND MILITIA. It appears from an official report of Assistant Adjutant General Townsend that the number of nine months mea inder the act of July, 1862, was eighteen th aundred and eighty-four volunteers and sixty-five thouand three hundred militia. The bounty paid volunteers was twenty five dollars each. The volunteers were a from Pennsylvania, having been raised by Governor Curis. Bounty has been paid to three thousand nine bundred and thirty-four Vermont nine months men without the authority of the Department, owing to a mistake o the mustering officers and paymasters.

THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH LINE TO EUROPE Mr. Collins, who has recently returned from his visit & ondon and St. Petersburg, reports the negotiations abroad all completed in reference to the telegraph line overland between Washington and the European capitals, and only awaiting the concurrence of this government. THE NAVAJO INDIANS.

The Navajo Indians, of New Mexico, having recently surrendered to the United States forces, the proper acthorities have asked Congress for an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars with which to procure them agricultural implements and subsistence until they can support themselves on the reservations set apart for nearly two centuries, and the peaceful plan now proposed is deemed more economical than the large war expendi-tures beretofore incurred in New Mexico. They number about seven thousand.

THE SALARIES OF OUR POREIGN MINISTERS. No proposition has as yet been entertained by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in reference to an increase of the salaries of our Ministers abroad. The only foundation for such a rumor is the consideration o the question of increasing the compensation of the com-missioners appointed to proceed to Africa to settle damage under the treaty for the suppression of the African slave nipisters abroad being payable to gold, or its saute lent, it is not deemed by the senate either just or necesthe beaviest items in the Diplomatic Appropriation bill to the payment of these salaries to make them equivalent

ILLINOIS LINCOLS CLUE IN WASHINGTON. The Lincoln men of Hinois have organized a campaign lub is Washington.

Mr. Conway's Reply to Mr. Con.

Boston, April 15, 1864 I have just read Mr. Cox's reply to my note in Monday's HERALD. I acquit him of any purpose to do me injustice The full report of his speech shows that he had no such latent. But the resolutions offered by me in the House on the 15th of December, 1862, do not, in my view, acthorize the construction he placed upon them in he answer to Mr. Colfax—they do not propose a recogni tion of the Confederate States. As to the other rest intions cited by him in his letter to you, from my speech of the 27th of January, 1863, they were not House, but were merely inserted in my speech as ex pressive of my views of the true course to be pursued

pressive of my views of the true course to be pursued under circumatations then existing. It will be seen by returence to the speech then that I explicitly declined to assume the responsibility (for reasons stated) which their formal offering necessarily involved.

This is all have to say on the subject. We are on the eve of mighty events and time will shortly prove the window of measures. My record is made, and I am quite content with it. Mr. (ox speaks disparagingly of my present seal for "the war and the Union." Let me say that my cost is simply that of an American and a patriot, whose birth, interests, as appathens, convictions and the order of the content to stand by his convey through all the venselables of her career.